HAVANA.

Affairs in the City. Derrespondence of The N. T. Tribune. HAVANA, Wednesday, August 4, 1852.

Since my last we have had no rumors about invasion, nor have I heard a single allusion to the subject. In fact, one residing here would, by the calm and peaceful appearance of things, be almost induced to suppose that the Cardenas affair and that of last year were merely the illusions of dreams. The wisest of us cannot see far into the future; however, from my observations, I am of the opinion that the Cubaus, if left to themselves, will not, for at least a generation, make any serious attempt to separate from Spain, as the mass of the people are physically and morally unfit for the undertaking. It is true that the Creoles hate the Spaniards, and that they are becoming more American in spirit every day, but, with few exceptions, they are far from being fit for self-government; still, they would joyfully throw themselves into the arms of their republican neighbors, or into those of the devil himself, to be free from the Spaniards, if it could be done without danger to themselves. It is certain that the Cuban white population is too small, being only about 450,000 souls, of both sexes and all ages, to furnish a force

population is too small, being only about 490,000 souls, of both sexes and all ages, to furnish a force sirong enough to oppose, successfully, the 20,000 Spanlah troops in the island, which could be reinforced, from time to time, from Spain, and be backed by about 40,000 Spanlards in the island, all bound to Spain by feeling and interest.

After the sailing of the last steamer, Havana in mass began to prepare for the cock-fights of Guanabacoa, a village at the distance of a league from the city. Queens were spointed for the two contending parties, the Blues and the Reds, and the Sunday previous to that upon which the fights commenced, witnessed a ball, in which the Queens were introduced in public to their subjects. It was said that the Bine was the emblem of the boys who desire a change of government, and every Creole desired the Blue to win the day, and gave it his whole sympathy—but "Ob, ve gods and little fishes," what a disappointment; the Reds carried the day. Creoles and Spanlards swelling the ranks of Queen Red to an awful extent; however, the cock of the Blue gained the day in the fight. A little gil tells me that there is to be another ball given to effect a reconciliation between the two Queens, the Queen of the Blues having, in a fit of irritation, called her of the Reds a mulatto, which of fended the dark beauty very much; however, the parents of both have got them to make it up, and the jfg is given, it being known to be the most efficacious cure for fended the dark beauty very much: however, the parents of both have got them to make it up, and the jig is

rents of both have got them to make it up, and the jig it given, it being known to be the most efficacious cure for all lifs in this happy country.

In the midst of all this nonanne, the third number of the paper which has been published secretly—La Vox del Pueblo (The Veice of the People)—made its appearance. It has been distributed in all parts, and as yet Government has got no clue as to who are its authors, notwithstanding that the police, after its fashion, has done all in its limited power to hunt them out. Several arrests have been made of persons whom, it is said, were caught distributing the papers, and among them a mulatto, who informed the authorities that he received them from one of the carriers of the famous Diario de la Marina. It is not said, however, that the editors are any way concerned in the business, or that they desire to revolutionize Cubs, on account of the order for the suppension of their journal, which was never carried into effect.

It appears strange that the Police cannot pounce upon It sprears strange that the Police cannot pounce upon

the place where the paper aliaded to is published, so much so, that I begin to believe that it is not printed near Havens, but rather in the United States. If it were known that it had its origin in the United States, then amongst the Americans it would not have the same raine or which it may be considered as the Walland or weight, nor be considered as the I cannot praise its contents ; there is nothing solemn

I cannot praise its contents; there is noming solemn in it and, did it contain any heart-rending appeals their effect would be destroyed by certain pieces of poetry and silly jests contained in the columns. It contains nothing resembling the firm and sensible out-pourings of the men of 1776, and I am not alone in this opinion, and perhaps if you have read any real translations of the articles contained in it, you will not consider my re-

articles contained in it, you will not consider my remarks the result of prejudice.

The Captain-General keeps very quiet, undoubtedly "saying little and thinking much," being the wisest thing, in his opinion, in this rosating season.

The yellow fever is making many victims this summer, and the cholers, it is said, also exists among us, and other diseases are assisting to thin our population, at the same time that many people have arrived from Spain, North America and elsewhere, perhaps two thousand during the last six weeks, which will add much to the labors of the undertaker and those employed on mournful occasions.

Fathiff L. ployed on mournful occarions. FAITHFUL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

During the two weeks that have transpired since my last, our Sudar market has become quite languid compared with the briskness it presented during the latter part of syring and the commencement of summer. The exports, however, during the last fortnight amount to 42.3% boxes from Haxam and Matanzaa, about 11.0% of which have been shipped to the United States. Prices are firm, and are likely to be maintained, as the stock is small, and there is still a demand, to some extent, for Europe. It is said that the came presents a fine appearance, and it is expected that the operations on the estates will commence early tale year—that is, about the middle of November. The market on Saturday closed at the following prices: Assorted Statas, 5; 271 and 6; 221 rais per arrobe; White, 2214; Yellow, 526.

The small stock of Collee on hand is held at 3 284 doll us P quin'al for 2d and 3d quality, and 7d/3 for friage. Mo-isses still continues scarce, and will be so until the new crop goes to the mill; it is consequently high, being worth 2 rials P keg of 5g gallons, and but about 2000 highes have been reported since the middle of last month, from this and Maianzas.

F Freights are very dull, retwithstanding there are but few vessels in our harbor, and there is no probability they will be better until next season.

p Freights are very dult, retwinistanding these are on vessels in our harbor, and there is no probability they will be better until next season.

Exchange on London is at 1010 11 premium, and but little in demand, and on New-York and Boston at 1102 discount, and on New-Orleans from par to 1 premium. As we are now in the midst of our bot and dult season, there is little information to communicate; therefore, my reviews for some time to come will be very brief.

I sin, gentlemen, your ob't serv't. B. R. C.

EUROPE.

BY THE CANADA'S MAILS.

ENGLAND.

The Fishery Question.

This is not the first time that discussions have arisen with reference to fisheries off these coasts, or that American vessels have been seized by British cruisers for intruding into British waters. In 1815, for or that American vessels have been selred by British cruisers for intruding into British waters. In 1815, for instance, a correspondence took pace with reference to the selzure of the Washington and of the Argus under similar circumstances; and it appears from a dispatch of Mr. Everett, then American Miniser in London, that Lord Aberdeen intimated to him, by a note of the 10th of March, 1845, that "the British Government would concede to American fishermen the right of pursuing their eccupation in the Bay of Fandy." To judge of the fall force and value of this communication it would be necessary to see the whole correspondence; but the mere fact that this permission to fish in the Bay of Fundy was so conceded by the English Government, and accepted by the Americans, clearly denotes that they went there by permission and not by right, and that the right of granting or withholding such permission by the subject of a second water of the concentration of the fairs thought fit to make that concestion in 1815, the Americans might justly expect some clear notification, if it was at any subsequent period to be withdrawn. Mr. Webster does not appear to have been aware of the existence of this document when he wrote his first communication, as he has made it the subject of a second letter; and it is not impossible that, considering this lack of experience in Her Mejesty's Government, Lord Malmesbury. Sir John Pakington, and the Quaen's Advocate were equally uninformed. But in March, 1845. Lord Derby was himself Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it appears from the tenor of Mr. Everett's dispatch that date is as much responsible for the colonies, and it appears from the tenor of Mr. Everett's dispatch that date is as much responsible for the colonies, and it appears from the tenor of Mr. Everett's dispatch that date is as much responsible for the colonies, and it appears from the tenor of Mr. Everett's dispatch that date is as much responsible for the colonies in the Bay of Fundy which do no legally belong to them.

which will have to deal seriously with the subject is not yet installed in office, or even sure of obtaining it. We cannot suppose that this step, with reference to the fabories, has been taken from any motive so aboved and injudicious as the idea that we can drive the Argericans

quarter. By the activity of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce great progress has been made in discovering which are the best districts for the growth of the cotton; which species fourish best in different localities; how the natives may be trained to prepare it thoroughly for Lancashire use; and what may be expected from the projection of railroads into the heart of the great penisuls. Nobedy doubts what a blessing this new tillage will be to the natives, both in itself and from the revelations of their existing condition which would reach the English mind through this new channel of communication; and it is certain that the free labor of India will be so cheap in comparison with the slave labor of America as to overpay, very largely, the difference of distance from Liverpool.

But still it must take years to make the railways and to establish particular species of Cotton as the staple of particular districts—years to train the natives so thoroughly as to be able to rely on the steady excellence of their preparation of the produce. To fill up the interval and recure a provisional alternative to the United States, we have been quistly studying the globe, contemplating the zones within which Cotton will grow.

We have listened to reports from Jamesca; we have sent lists of questions to the ceasoned natigators of the Niger; we have sought specimens on the Nubits Sanks of the Nile; we have examined Claussen's patent process in Ireland; we have cast wisful glances toward the plains of China, we have explored, in speculation, the whole circuit of the globe; and now, on a sudden, we are resurred of all we want by a mail from our own Austrilla.

It is great news—very great news—full of more united to the the Austrilla.

It is great news—very great news—full of my mingled promise than the discovery of the gold

Austrilia.

It is great news—very great news—full of more unmingled promise than the discovery of the gold in that country. As far as we can see it is all true and sound. The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce must know what cotton is; and from his office, and under his sense of responsibility, he can be la no base to give his approbation to any doubtful product; he would rather be jestous of the introduction of any thing infectior to the best that can be obtained from the old sources. Yet Mr. Bazley pronounces the Australian specimens submitted to him to be "excellent." "ready beautiful," and so on; adding generally, that it is well got up," and "in perfect condition for the spinner." At the end of the report we are told that Mr. Bezley has been careful to understate his admiration of the article, and that such specimens of perfect cotton have rarely been seen in Manchester. Here we have at once the product in high perfection, and every advantage in its preparation for use in Lancashire. We depend neither on miserable and degraded slaves, nor on ignorant native indians, whose minds and ways are not half known to us. We are to be mindstered to by English men and English women, who know what Lancashire is, and have the different has appropriate subsided, and the

are familiar to us at home.

When the gold fever has somewhat subsided, and the perds are returning to their flocks and folds, and ar-to the towns, a crowd of the new immigrants will find it best worth their while to devote themselves to the growth and preparation of cotten. While other articles are precured so easily from America, there can be no difficulty in obtaining the best machinery for the

b- no difficulty in obtaining the best machinery for the cleaning of the product, and many improvements, economies, and wise arrangements, which are impossible where the laborers are slaves, will be introduced, and must surely give our colony the advantage over all other cotton fields in the world.

We should, above all, rejuice if this discovery should in the end confirm and extend our relations with the cotton growing States of the American Union. We are anxious to secure ourselves from a total dependence upon them: we prefer deriving our supplies from free rather than slave labor; and we should be glad to see our discovery heatening the abilition of slavery, by renour discovery hastering the abolition of slavery, by ren-dering slavery more thoroughly and anquestionably un-profitable than it is even now. But, though we feel that the emandpation of American slaves would be the best the ensancipation of American slaves would be the best and highest come quance of the production of Australian cotton, we have no desire to break off our connection with the South Carolina and Georgia planters. It they, by freeing their slaves, become able to improve that lands, and keep their place in the world's market, and save themselves from destruction, none would rejoice more than their old English customers. And there is a place in the world's market for them, and the Indians, and the Australians, and all who seek for prosperity in the only way in which it can be permanent—by being instituted. the only way in which it can be permanent—by being just to all, black or white, bond or free.

—The first column of a new Crystal Pul-

ace was creeted at Sydenham on the 5th Inst, with appropriate coremonies and speeches. Sir Joseph Paxton made one of the speeches. It will be a finer structure then its predecessor in Hyde Park. It is intended for

FRANCE.

Death of Count D'Orany.

Unquestionably one of the celebrities of our day, the deceased man of fashion claims more than the usual curt obituary. It were unjust to class him with the mere Brummells, Mildmays, alvanicys, or Pierrepoints of the Regency, with whom, in his early life, he associated, much less the modern men about town sho have succeeded them; equally tells were the attempt to rank him with a Prince de Ligne, an admirable

pen, perused by his Loreship at Genoa, (April 5 1823,):

"The most singular thing is how he should have
penetrated, not the fact, but the mystery of the English
cannot at two-and-twenty. I was about the same age
when I made the same discovery, in almost precisely

the same circles."

This MS, which was pronounced by such competent authority to be equal to snything Count de Grammont has left us about continuorary frivolity, is possibly yet extant, and to its publication we must defer any knowledge of the juvenile portion of his fashionable knowledge of the juvenile portion of his fashionable experience. He had heresitary pretensions to the peculiar social amenities and tact of the Grammonts and of Antery Hamilton: but to the reminiscences of Hampton-count and Tunbridge-wells there was superadded in his person the soldtership and chivaley of his father, General D'Orsay, an old campalgaer of the Empire. In his twenticth year he had already reliquished the galties of London and entered the French service; for it was while quartered at Valence on the Rhene, on the 15th of November, 1822, that an occurrence took place which changed the whole destiny of Alfred; and while it degrived the service of one of Alfred; and while it deprived the service of one who would probably have risen to eminence as a first-rate mintary character, and eventually a marshal of France, turned back his existence into us former changels of London life, and extinguished all the prospects of more exalted distinction in more noble pursuits and

vitation the Count justical them in metricipy confinence with the Duc a Angon one across the Pyreness, and the young French officer had to expect the sarcasms of the unballiated as to his motives for quaring the service at that pasticular juncture. He braved the imputation of cowardies, but he could well afford it.

The arrival of this strangely-constituted travelleg party at Generals thus carrenteled by Ryron: "Miled Received and the service at the safety of the service and service that the wife service and service

Bleetin, ten and sponse, t aveiling with a very hardeomy compactor in the shape of a French C and, who has all the air of a Copision seckatin, and one of the few ideal specimers I have seen of a Frenchman before the Re-

Concerning the Ear' of Blassington his individuality may be well competured, but we are not left to our own surmics ast, the sort of man ho must have been

"Candidier post can train expect in the a calebat."

In his decay and decrepture he was granted asplanded annuly; but if he has not lived to enjoy the tardy arrival of better fortune, no ther has bettersded to from stances for a littley sepulcher wherein to disep after life's fifth fever; for he had prepared his own resting place by the tide of Marquette Countess of Blessington. He spent his last years in erecting, on a green emissioned in the village of Chamboutry, bryond St. Germannen-Laye, where the rustic charabyand I as the estate of the Grammoutfamily, a marble pyraudd. In the repulcher I charabye there is a stone ware phagus on either risis, care a tomenance by a white marble tablet; that to the right was "intensated by a white marble tablet; that to the right was "intensated" at the time when habells Romer described the massolement is easily a Miscolamy, May 1, 1500. Since then the fair had that wrote the account of that tomb is liked each in the grave, and the "tenant" is now for bounding for his self-sprointed home.

The much talked of back of M. Proudbon

has appeared. As the only extracts which have reached

has appeared. As the only extracts which have reached us are made in a sense favorable to the Government, it would be useless to give them unbalanced by others of a different tendency. He concludes by the following passage, extraordinary in the mouth of a republican:

Louis Napoleon is really the elect of the people. The people, you say, were not free. The people were deceived. The people were afraid. Vain pretexts. Are men afraid! Are they deceived in such cases! Do they want liberty! We, the republicans, have repeated, upon the faith of our most suspected traditions, "one populit vox Den." The voice of Goch has named Louis Napoleon. As the expression of the popular will be is the most legitimate of sovereigns.

M. Proudbon therefore concludes that there is liberty in elections where only Government candidates are also that the expression in restoring universal suffrage to establish a despositam; and that people liable to every sort of persecution for opposing the Government were not afraid.

M. Guizot has published an article with

M. Guizot has published an article with

the heading of "Cromwell, sena-t-il Rolt" It would be difficult to cite a more ingenious instance of histori-ral sliegory. M. Guizot takes, as it were, the skin of Cromwell, and studie it into the shape of Louis Napolen. The personages who figure about the French resident find their portraits in the countiers of the inglish Protector. The schism of the legislative and accurre powers, and the tendency of public opinion attorning to the countiers. executive powers, and the tendency of public opinion to side with the latter; the direction of the royalists with the oblef of the commonwealth; the support of religious periles, and adhesion of some of the most fanatical republicans, turnish so many points of contact for harging and adopting the thin disgular. The whole composition professes to be a chapter of M. Gaizot's inscited history of the English Commonwealth, but was evidently written for the present day.

The "party of order" in Guadlaoupe is The "party of order" in Guadlaoupe is well right in a state of open rebellion, owing to the arrival of M. Charles Bain, who, by a decree of Louis Napoleon of May 17, 1852, was, to the astonishment of all Paris, appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeal in that colony. M. Dain was one of the reddeat of the Ro4 Republican Socialists who sat upon the crest of the mountain in the National Assembly. He was one of the members for the Saone and Loire brought in by the Socialist reaction in the beginning of 1850. These elections, followed by those of Paris, produced that penic terror in the minds of the Parliamentary Party of Order, which led to the taw of May 31, for restricting universal suffrage. Dain's conduct and votes in the Assembly justified the hopes that were entertained of bins by his constituents. He was always regarded by the Government as one of the most dangerous of the Socialist leaders. After the 2d of December, his name appeared in the list of the proscribed in the Monitor. The appointment of such a man to the high office of a Judge by the author of the coup diest made ostensibly Judge by the author of the coup dicas made estensibly to put down Socialism was a startling event, and it is taken accordingly in the colony.

The Minister of the Interior has received further accounts of the explorations, which are being carried on by M. Piace, Consul of France at Mossul, in the ruins of Minavel. In addition to large status, bus-reliefs in marble, pottery, and articles of jew-elry, which threw light on the habits and customs of the initialization of the ancient city, he has been able to explore the whole of the palace of Khurshad and its inhabitants of the ancient city, he has been able to ex-amine the whole of the palace of Khorsabad and its dependencies, and in so doing has electdated some dependencies, and in so doing has electidated some doubtful points, and obtained proof that the Assyrians were not innoranted any of the resources of architecture. He has also discovered a large gate twelve feet high, which appears to have been one of the entrances to the city, several constructions in marble, two rows of columns, apparently extending a considerable distance, the cellaret the palace types containing regular rows of jars which had evidently been filled with wine—and a the bottom of which jars there is still a sort of doposit of a violet color. M. Place has, moreover, discovered the store house of pottery, containing various articles. In addition to all this, he has caused excavations to be made in the hills of Bachleche, Karamless, Teu Leuben. Mattai Karahock, Digan, &c., on the left bank of the Tigris, within ten leagues from Khorsebad. In them he has found menuments, tombs, jewelry, and some arti-Tiggs, within the leagues from Khorsebad. In them he has found menuments, tembs, jewelry, and some atticles in gold and other metal and stone. At Dgiglean there is a monument, which it is supposed, may turn out to be as large as that of Khorsebad. At Mattal, and at a place called Barrian, M. Place has found bas-rollefs cut in solid rock; they consist of a number of colossal figures, and of a series of full-length portraits of the Kings of Assyria. M. Place has taken capies of his discount in the present of the property of the property of the property of the property and he coveries, by means of the photographic process; and hannounces that Colonet Rawlinson has authorized big to make diggings near the places which the English are engaged in examining.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Baring Brothers' Circular.

Baring Brothers' Circular.

Per Canada J London, Friday, Aug 6, 1252-5 P. M.

We have had another week of inactivity in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets; but, with few exceptions, prices have been maintained by the firmness of holders, who, with the continued abundance of money, show no inclination to prices sales. The Conn market has been firmer, with partial reports of brights in Winar and Poraro disease in Ireland; but these must be faken with the usual reservation. Prices of new Bothass and Ear Sittyrka are nominal for the moment. The R. M. steamer which arrived on Mionday brough 88,350,000, principally in dollars, from Mexico, part of which have been sold at 4,100. By the last accentis from Suez, the steamer with the Overland Mail had not arrived there. H. M. corvette hapline has just arrived at Portsmouth from the West Coast with \$500,000 on freight; she left Ruo de Janeiro on the 18th June.

Countered there H. M. converted hapline has just arrived at Portsmouth from the West Coast with \$500,000 on freight; she left Ruo de Janeiro on the 18th June.

Countered there H. M. Converted hapline has just arrived at Portsmouth from the West Coast with \$500,000 on freight; she left Ruo de Janeiro on the 18th June.

Countered there is a sum of \$100 bags offered at auction, about two-thirds have found buyers at the pravious currency. Henduras Silver. 3 11:24.3; Black, 415-25.7. The present stock is 11,100 bags, against 6,400 at the same time less even.

Cocca—We notice also of 313 bags Grenada from 30% for good ordinary arely to 32 for good ed, and 40 bags midding Trilledad 353, being steady prices.

Copper-The Government have rescinded the Treasury order, silveying the admixture of Chicory, giving three manifal notice, after which Chicory, or other vegetable substances, are to be sold semanticy. This has led to more industry from the house testin, and selections, silve three manifal notice, after which Chicory, or other vegetable substances, are to be sold semanticy. This has led to more industry from the h g of interest, the finited demand rushing almost chi-m colony descriptions. ER scarce and very firm. Tile and Cake £10210, lected £10510, and Sheathing Hijd. Yellow Metal

and selected ARS 10, and Sheathing High. Yellow Metal is, I the Constrate is firmer, and though the supply of English Wheat I as been Ilberal, with considerable arrivals of oreign Wheat I as been Ilberal, with considerable arrivals of oreign Wheat I as been Ilberal, with considerable arrivals of oreign Wheat I as Decreased to the same of blight in the Manar crop. Sweet United States From its now generally blind at 30 221; I blind States From its now generally held at 30 221; I blind States From its now generally held at 30 221; I blind States From its now generally held at 30 221; I blind Ars of the same. In floating carbon sort of Wheat and Invana Const there has been considerable business doing at 1, distance there has been considerable business doing at 1, distance Change in value; while at Inversed the demand has fallen off, and beyors have heat included at 1405. While reduction; Middling Orleans was proved settled by 5.7-ind Abid. 49 10.

Ilbuta, &c.—In the absence of public sales transactions are been limited. 20 chests white Hast India Heerway are been limited. 20 chests white Hast India Heerway are been limited. 20 chests white Hast India Heerway are been limited. 20 chests white Hast India Heerway are been limited. 20 chests white Hast India Heerway are been limited. 20 chests white Hast India Heerway are been limited. 20 chests white Hast India Heerway have been limited. 20 chests white Hast India Heerway have been limited. 20 chests white Hast India Heerway have been limited. 20 chests white Hast India Heerway Hastance I and Hast I and

kin 50.228 W to arrive. Manills is not in request, and also common quality at suction hought in at £370.39 15 4, hours 20.430 lower. June quiet, cales having been ned to 700 bales from £8.5 to £11.12.6 for good com-

-A moderate business has been doing since the Exhibit—A moderate business has been doing since the distribution to the kinght in locat the sale monronery. The delivering or July have been 1,014 chests, making 10,217 chests for the even morths, and our stock on let instant was 22,135 chests gainst 57,257 chests feet year.

Incov. We quote common flors £50 £52 0, and Rails 6, free on board in Wares. Scotch Pig. mixed numbers 4. Garcherre No. 1,45 6 an the Clyde. Foreign without mointess. Sweets 140 £11 5/.

Tropy 17 fars, thirdly Egyptian, have been taken at the crimer value from £19 16 (0 £57 5) for Toeth, averaging that to 55 he.

SPI TEM QUEL at 2.3 to 0.4 a room the spot, and 2.16 of reshipment. Sheet Time 2.22. In some the transmissions have been on a very limited scale. 28 page samara Gapter have sold from 57 of 38, with a few cares between Maco and Cloves at the previous currency. SCHAR—The Genard from the home trade has been extend y limited this week, and the Resmand market has been very oull. Of West India the sales do not exceed 1.925 hids. I tarely previous area, while part only 922 309 mag Mannittes, Uergal and Maccas, at anotion, have found beyors by private nonlined we are not a ware of a chighe fransaction. In detail doubting cargoes of listens arrived on the coast have eviluate markets are as a freed hardy on a par with lare eviluate markets are at some and yet a private limited a markets are at screen hardy on a par with (www.weare left entirely without the competition usually exterious at this season. At 8t. Petersbargh good old white Hivens is worth Ro. 26, but there are few sellers thereat.

white Hivens is worth Ho. 2:, but there are few sellers therest.

Tallow—We must St. Petersburg V. C. 32, 52, 32, 9, both on the spot and its the last there menths.

Tallow—We must still tenserters seem confined to the immediate wents of dealers, without material change in value. Common Corgon sells showly from \$2,00,00. A public selection of 3,000 processes a saniounced for 12th inst, which will protectly be in cased in grantry.

The—At the Presery Common's sale, which tack place at Rottercam on the 6th inst, the whole quantity (150,702 slabs ligares) mand house from floriof feel, averaging 150,50. Here prices of English are limity maintained: Banca is quited by a strain.

Turnity—Common Rough has been sold at 8, 6; good parcelete da 19. British source 14.0.

With the Set of Common Rough has been sold at 8, 6; good parcelete da 19. British source 14.0.

With the Set of Common Rough has been sold at 8, 6; good parcelete da 29. British source 14.0.

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With the Set of Common Rough the second to send the production of the second series of sales of Colorial Whoot, comprising to the lates with 12th bales Rest India, were brought to a class to day; interface at the end. Experience not supported, and the feer qualities show a signification, but prices are and sell affined from points and the confinion, and have false a feath of the feer qualities show a signification of the false affining to the state of Alaram at Scotcas these teen income for Alaram at Scotcas has been income for a large.

able during the past week, and while the prices remain same as last quoted, we know of little real business.

Brown, Shipley & Core Ofreular.

Brown, Shipley & Co-Circular.

Liverpoot, Friday, Aug. 6, 1852.

There has again been a large business in Cotton, though with less animation and extresses prices have not been maintained; low and middling confides having in some instances been sold at id decline. In his bas not been general and the market closes quiety but steadily, with a turn in favor of invers barely areauting to a quotation.

The sales of the week ending last evening are 57,000 bales of which speculators have taken 9,000 and inporters 9,270 bales at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans, 6.d.: Middling do. 5.d.; Fair Mobiles and Uplands, 6d.; Middling do. 67,1020-04.

The stock in this port is estimated at 600,000 bales of 534 000 are American, against a total stock at this period of last year of 608,000 bales, of which 525,000 were American. In Manchester spirners and manufacturers are well under contract, and Yakas and goods are firm, though the business has been limited throughbout the week.

WHEAT and FLOUR are a turn better, while INDIAN CORN has declined 116 quester. White Winax, 5,908-1; Red. 5,28,9 p. 70 fb. Western Canal, Baltimore, Philadelpnia and Canada, FLOUR, 19,020,33; Ohio, 21 is bolt, Yellow INDIAN CORN, 29,6; mixed, 29; White, 23,6 if quarter of 480 fb.

Rysin is in good demand, the sales being 8,000 bbls, of 80 fb.

480 fb.

RESIN is in good demand, the sales being 3,000 bbis of common quality at 2,11 d/3, \$\psi\$ cwt. Little doing in Tus-FENTINE at 7,5 \$\psi\$ GWL.

Wright Gandy & Co.'s Liverpool Circular,

y with sales of flow hales, of winter s, we have one and 2 (00 to exporters.

After a week of more than ordinary business, even during a fiter a week of more than ordinary business, even during a fiter a week of more than ordinary business, even during a fiter a week of more tentury, a diminished inquiry at a sales as a second or a second o he period of the greatest activity, a disminished inquiry at a cause, when produce usually wears a quiet aspect, should form no matter of surprise, and although such has been the case in our Cotton market this week, the reasoning set forth to our last issue has undergone no change, the containes in the present correctly lasting for some time yet to come is unabsted; nor do we expect to see the trade relax in keeping their recent stock until the changes of casualties cuttail. unabeted; nor do we expect to see the trade relax in keeping up their present stock until the chances of casualities curtailing the forthcoming ceop are beyond question. Speculators and exporters are also daily operators to a feir extent, which assists materially in imparing a healthy character to the business progressing.

The falling off to the demand for the raw material in this market hashad a corresponding influence with purchasers of Goods and Yarns in Manchester; but beyond such pause no change of moment has taken place, atorks of both being light, are Spinners and Manufacturers pretty well engaged by contracts recently entered upon.

The weather during the past week has been broken, and, without being actually injurious to the growing crops, it can

The weather during the past week has been broken, and, without being actually injurious to the growing crops, it cannot be said to have been propriatous. Some heavy funder showers have fallen, and almost daily more or less rain, with a low temperature, has relareded the harvest prospects. We believe this to be confined at present to our immediate neighborhood, although it may extend more inhand than we are aware of. Such a circumstance at this particular period has considerable effect on the Grain market, and coupled with reports of increased spreading of disease in the potato plant, has tended to give more firmness to both Wheat and Flour; the former has recovered the decline of last week, and is more inquired after, at improving rates, and the latter, of god sweet quality, is held with more firmness and the turn deaver. Indian Corn is also in better request to arrive, and I to 2; \$\psi\$ quarter dearer, but parcels on the spot have been essier to buy. At to-day's market there was more dispession to do business on an extended scale, owing to a continuance of wet weather, and reports of rust and smut having markets sets. Indian Corn was first their was more dispession to do business on an extended scale, owing to a continuance of wet weather, and reports of rust and smut having weak's restses. Indian Corn was also more alcable, but with out advance in price.

out advance in price.

Arias - The sales are limited to about 150 bbls. Montreal Pots, rew at 24, old 25. Pearls 27, per cwt.

Beeswax sells in retail parcels at £7 10/ to £7 15. P BARK is in moderate demand at 7 3 to 7 6 13 cwt. for Phi-LANGE-Sales embrace 70 tuns, at former quotations, say

(2) D cwt. TALLOW is in steady request at 37/ to 39/ \$\psi\$ cwt. TERPENTINE has advanced to 7/9 \$\psi\$ owt., at which rate to blue good rough have changed bands. SPIRITS OF TERPENTINE sells in small quantities at 35/

cwt. Tak with a moderate inquiry, realizes 11/4° barrel.

Tak with a moderate inquiry, realizes 11/4° barrel.

RESIN has improved in demand, and price has advanced a \$\psi\$ cwt. for common Amber. Sales 1,540 bbls.

LINSTED CAKE moves of slowly at £6 15/4° cwt. for in oblors.

RICE is uncharged. Sales about 50 tues at 19 a cwt. Oits—Sperm is still worth 224 to 236, Lard 256 per tun, twitch quotations small sales are r-ported. No Whale on Yours respectfully, Wannir, Ganov & Co. fier: rates nominal.

EUROPE. Cause of Mazzint's Failure in England. nee of The N. Y. Tabune. London, July, 1852.

I have stated that the two ill-observed acts which misled Mazzini, were, on one side the fear of disorder and anarchy reigning in the Socialist party, on the other, the illusions produced by Kossuth's popularity, and the favor ex-

hibited in England for the Hungarian cause. In the interest of his country's cause, or o what he believed to be such, Kossuth made the best of the wind blowing into his sails, without inquiring teo much whence it came from. If he separates the mark he aims at, that is to say, the establishment of Hungarian nationality, from other efforts attempted in other camps for the emancipation of other oppressed nationalities in Europe, the exclusive character of the movement operated in his behalf perfectly responds to his object, and he is right in availing himself the best he can of it ; but he commits the same fault with Mazzini. and deserves the same reproaches. If, on the contrary, he has a thorough sense of the solidarity of all nations, he can rely upon it that sooner or later the question must widen for his friends in the same proportion as it has in his own eyes. Meanwhile, he keeps alive enthusiasm where there are indeed life, aspiration and efforts. I like to think this is the case, aithough I am convinced that all this emotion is aimed at a trifling result, and though I have completely abstained from tak-

ing any part in it. Kossuth has at least on his side the facts, that is to say, the most lively interest evinced for his person by both English and American Governments, France herself being associated therein at Constanticople, and separating herself at Marseilles in consequence of a childish terror which she was seized with, and of a violent situation which was the fruit of that terror, and after which she became a prey to military despotism. Kossuth has also in his behalf the enthusiasm which carried him in triumph from Southampton to Birmingham, and which has accompanied him still through the States of the American Union.

Mazzini, the former Chief of Rome, where he held a position stronger than ever Kossuth had in Hungary, vanquished, after a heroic defense, and coming back after his defeat to the same land of exile, where he had already dwelt for a long time, has obtained nothing, while everything has risen spontaneously to answer the wishes of Kossuth.

In view of such results, Mazzini, bitterly disappointed, as every sincere man passessed of common sense must have been, by the deplorable crrors of the Socialist party in France, supposedat least this is my idea of it-that the Protestant zeal and the well-known sympathies of the City of London for what are called oppressed natio alities, would do for him and for Italy what they had just done for Kessuth and Hungary.

If, indeed, Protestantism and national feeling were at bottom the veritable motives of those who rave the popular impulse to the triumphal march of Kossuth, Mazzini would not have been mistaken in his calculations, and would have tained other results. But the coloness and lence of the Protestant party, as well as of Radica's, have been the only answers made till new to his advances and to his me-mediate im-molation of France upon the platform of 1 res-Musous' Hell. He has not even yet arrived at Lordon Tavern, that senetuary of policieal hum-

It saything in the would can prove by inf-reace

that has been said or manifested in London for the Hungarian cause, it is surely what has hap-pened to Mazzini; for, after all, if it is Protest-antism which is to be advanced, there is at least as much to be done in Italy, either in Piedmont or Tuscany, or even in Rome, as in Pesth or clas-where. If English Liberalism and Radicalism care so much about the emancipation of the na-tions, the Italian nationality is as good as any other, and an efficacious effort that way would have been a good deal easier and better guided to

to ther, and an rificacious effort that way would have been a good deal easier and better guided by the facts than it ever could be in Hungary.

Why, then, did Protestant England do nothing to prevent the Pope's return to Rome as temporal sovereign? Why did she not even urge the acknowledgment of the Roman Republic? Way acknowledgment of the Romen Republic? Why did not the Radical party get up even a meeting in behalf of the Italian cause, at the moment when Mazzini was yet master of Rome, and at the moment when the Republic in France was breathing its last moral breath in protesting against the Roman expedition, while it was yet a meeting in behalf of Italy? No: not even that. England has refused to associate Italy in the morement favorable to Kossuth and the Hungarian cause.

Why? I will tell you immediately. But let up the second of the seco

Why! I will tell you immediately. But let us first look at the facts; and those facts I can certify, for they are personally known to me.
You know that on the 13th June, 1849, at Paris,

as a member of the Socialist Committee and of as a memory the Socialist of the Press, I took a share in the protest, so addy inefficacious, directed against the Roman expedition. You know too that I have been condensed to transportation for life because of my participato transportation for life because of my participa-tion in that protest, and that such is the reason of my presence in England, where I have sought refuge. Among the refugees of that period, I was one of the first to arrive in London. I can hither the 5th July, 1849. Ledra-Rollin was not hither the 5th July, 1849. Ledru-Rollen was not here yet. Rome was besieged, but not vanquished. The Hungarian insurrection was just commencing. Count Teleki was at that time in London, where he made successful efforts to excite interest in his country's cause. He succeeded in organizing a first meeting, which took place at London Tavern. I do not recellect the date, but I carerly want to that meeting, where I found many persons with whom, even before the revolution of 1848. I had established intimate political relations, for the purpose of minutaining friendship between France and Eugland, to seriously endangered in 1845, by what was called the Pritchard affair, and the famous treaty upon the right of visitation, made and utimade by M. Guizot. The speaker of that grand incetting was Cobden, flanked by Messrs. Dudley Stuart, Che. Gilpon, and many other zealous Protestants and Radicals.

Radicals.
I made then, whilst Mazzini was preparing the defence of Rome, some vain efforts to interesting meeting and its leaders, not only in the cause of France, which they had already sacrificed to their mistrust and to the implacable hatred which the Economists cherish against the Socialists, but a Economists cherish against the Socialists, but a the cause of Italy also, upon which, at that we ment, the concern of all partisans of liberal pris-ciples, and of those serious enough to give the fine speeches an attainable object, should have been concentrated. I was but feebly seconded by the representatives of Hungary and was com-pletely repulsed by others—by Richard Cobba more than by any one else.
"We understand nothing of the doings of \$5.

cialism in France or of the march of the Revoletion in your country," they said to me: "se feel the same repugnance for Ledru Rollin, Logic Elanc, and all the others. They are already in London or will soon arrive; they will be lost there; they will pass on unnoticed in this inmense whirlpool of affairs, where attention is paid only to what is practical and positive. We support the Hungarians because they do not claim more than their rights as a nation, and because they lean upon a national Constitution which has existed already, and do not pursue

'any utopins."
"But italy," said I "what else is she! She 'claims her nationality, she claims her Constitu-tion or Constitutions to which she owes her civili-'zation, her industry, her social state. Austria, is no more legitimate therethan she is in Hungary. Protestantism. Liberalism and Nationalism can have much more to do with Italy than with Hungary. To Hungary you cannot go by sea, except by passing through the Black Sea, whose 'sbore are watched by combined Europe; or by 'land, except by passing over the mortal remains of 'Austria and Prussia united. By sea, Italy is at hand to your man! force; by land, France and 'Switzed and will be with you. Public opinion has but to speak and your Government most follow."

"It was too late for Italy." was their last word. Alas! It was too late for Hungary also. At the very moment they would not sustain France or Germany, or the Frankfort Assembly, or Naples, Germany, or the Frankfort Assembly, or Naples, or Venice, or Piedmont. And now I say unto them, it is too late for Protestantism, it is too late for Liberalism, and even for the Revolution in France, in Italy, in Hungary and in England abso!

The universal counter-revolution in fulfilled!
and it is fulfilled because in England the Protestants and Constitutional Liberals as well as Radicals

Now, at the moment when the most surprising events come to pass in behalf of a principle, as happened in so wonderful a way in 1848 for Prot-estant, Liberal and Radical principles, and when on all sides that principle responds to the demands of facts and of success, by backward steps,

t is then all over with it.

Such is the meaning of the thunderbolt of the 2d of December. It was necessary to awaken England, which commences seeing through the clouds raised by industrial and commercial puffs, that for having sustained all the statesmen who were destroying the Republic in France-yes, all, even Louis Napoleon himself—she has secured, on one hand, the supremacy of Russia, whilst on resistance which Napoleon cannot fail of making to the European coalition. Do not forget that Louis Napoleon, by the occupation of Rome, now holds in Italy a much better position than his

uncle after the treaty of Campo-Formio.

I shall not go any further in my sinister presciences. Remember what I have written toyou since 1819, and prepare your minds for new and potent shocks in public affairs.

Now let us return to the saying of Cobden. "R is too late for Italy." If, already, in July 180, a man with the understanding of Mr. Cobdea could perceive it was too late for Italy, what did he then mean to do upon the platform of London Tavern for Hungary? Did he mean to reme the European revolution after having let it be crushed in Peris, in Milan, Vienna, Frankort, and Neples, and when at that very moment it was about to succumb in Rome! This would be to mistake the last breath of a dying creature for its first manifestation of life? To revive the European valution—and how? With the aid of half-a-dozen Quakers, members of the Peace Society! For it was not the least curious peculiarity of that lacky effort of the English Protestants, Liberals and Radicals in behalf of the least important accident of the European revolution-I say this without the least intent of depreciating, in any way, the valor of the Hungarian people and the heroism of their Chief, both of whom deserved abetter fate— to see the crusade which would necessitate the greatest melitary exertions, recruiting its standard bearers among the members of the Peace So-

Surely, one must be endowed with a very rohast credulity, or do but little honor to the po-litical sense of one of the most eminent men of the English Parliament, to believe that the or-Rossuth have had any serious purpose with re-spect to foreign matters, or with respect to the sancipation of foreign nations!

What would they have then? Make a noise where there was nothing to do, and mask, by demanding an impossibility, the shame of act having demanded and obtained, in a proper time, what was then possible and casy? The possible work of the Protestantism, Liberalism and Radkalism of England. England, was to knock down the relation in France, to support the King of Prussia and the Frankfort Assembly, and to cause the Romat Republic to be acknowleded. They did quite the contrary of all this.

English Protestantism, Liberalism and Radisaliem were perfectly united in their backward steps before the European Revolution of 1848 conherore the European Revolution in memord. They perceived their fault precisely when they found at impossible to support in Italy the realization of their most cherished idea, the imagined an attempt as odd as it was paserles, to fight the Austro-Prussian Coalition, with sa army of speech makers, having for its staff the general officers of the Peace Society, and for camp of operation, the gastronomical inclosured

the London Tavern!

The existing Government will not a mint itself to any positive angagements; the candidates for nower on both sides are eager to work upon the excitable national feelings of the public, and to raise a cry even of we should ever give it up, for it is a rational se well as a pleasant hepe; but we cannot help seeing that it will take year to supply us with what we want from that The existing Government will not commit itself to any positive engagements; the candidates for power on both sides are enger to work upon the excitable nation-al feelings of the public, and to raise a cry even of

certainly a plea in layor of the Americans' present cocupation and enjoyment of fishing rights in the Bay of
Fundy which do no legally belong to them. But al
though coursesy remires that such concessions should
not be withdrawn without cause and without notice, it
cannot be contended that limitations and remunciations
formally established by treaty are permanently abrogated by a mere note from the Secretary of State for
the time belog, and like some power that waives a right
at one time may assert it at another.

We entertain no doubt as to the right in this case, or
as to the language of the Treaty, which is ununisentably
clear, and cannot be evaded; but in the present state of
car information on the rublect we fool much less confidence in the policy of the course which the British Goverrment has thought proper to adopt at this particular
time. If the right of fishing in the Bay of Fundy had
been conceded by a former Goverment, and had passed
into long usage, by sufferance or otherwise, among a
numerous cleas of foreign fishermen, we think that they
were entilled to simple notice that it would be withdrawn,
not on the ave of the fishing as suon, but a year beforehand. Yet we learn from Sir John Pakington's dispatch
that the strict and immediate execution of the Treaty
of 1818 was one of the subjects which pressed most
urgertly on the attention of Lord Derby's Government.
Further, there is no time at which it is moundivirable to engage in diplomatic disputes, or even in negotiathors, with the American Government, as in that period
which immediately precedes the election of a President,
The existing Government; the candidates for power on
both sides are enger to work upon the exclusible nation.

cannot suppose that this step, with reference to the fisherier, has been taken from any motive so absor_d and injudicious as the idea that we can drive the A_aericans into a commercial treaty by a squadron of is_dt vessels on the Banks of Newfoundland or in the B_y of Fundy. Indeed, one of the points of which we c_mplain in the United States Senate, is that this contemptible motive was imputed to this country.

The only effect of such an attempt would be to render all future negotiations more difficult, since the Americans will certainly not concede even what is just and reasonable in itself to a display of force. But in the present state of parties in the Union the time is litchesen to press any such negotiations at all. We have to do with a Government professing strong Protective principles, but liable to be turned out of office by its political and commercial antagonists in a few months. The prudent course would, therefore, have been to give notice that the privilege of fishing beyond the limits of the Convention of 1818 would be wishdrawn next year, and the provisions of that agreement more strictly enforced; and then to await the effect which the Presidential Election may have on the poilicy of the American Government, and on its negotiations with ourselves. We strongly deprecate all appeals to popular passions on either side of the Atlantic, when questions of this nature arise, as they will arise, between the two Governments. They are questions of law, to be settled by fair negotiation, and we esteem it fortunate that Mr. Webster should still be in office to render this service to his country, for the real service to be rendered in such cases is to bring the difference to remove allegious and pacific conclusion. The Americans seem in some danger of fergetting that this is no question of interference on our part with their territories or waters, but simply how far they are entitled to extend their fishing operations on British coasts and in British waters. If the legal stipulations which are it nexistence out surrendering any of the rights secured to our colonial fisheries by the Treaty of Iris.

Mr. Lawrence-The Fisherics.

Mr. Lawrence, during his residence in Mr. Lawrence, during his residence in Lordon, has entered much more largely mo society than it has been in the power of most of his predecessors to do. Possessed of very ample means, he has placed the social representation of the American Republic on a level with that of any European monarch, even when their ministers were more brilliantly endowed sud more socially inclined, than they have been during the last four year; for since February, 1848. European diplomacy in London has, to speak the truth, been rather sulky and recluee. And thus the greater distinction of the American mission in the hands of Mr. Lawrence has not been without its use. It has disabused fashionable life in London of many false impressions as to American manners, habits and refinements. bused fashlonable life in London of many faise impressions as to American manners, habits and retinements; and it has opened up to his fellow-citizens visiting Europe social opportunities in London which they had always before enjoyed in a much greater degree in Paris. From this a mutual advantage has sprung. For what both English and Americans chiefly need is, to know each other better and more intimastely in our domestic relations. And now that distance across the Atlantic is nearly annihilated, and the stream of Eaglish traval and vacation excursion has fairly set in in that direction, in return we may hereafter hope for large additions to our Lendon seasons from the great cities of the Ameri-

can seaboard. For much of this improved feeling—for the great improvement after all is in feeling—we are indebted to the wise and liberal policy of the late Government represented in a congenial spirit at Washington by Sir Henry Bulwer, and there reciprocated by off, Fillmore and Mr. Webster. And it is not one of the least significant results of a change of Ministers here, that, while Lord Derby and his colleagues are, in their desire to receive support from European despoitsm, willing to submit to insultand injury, one of their very first acts across the Atlantic involves the exasperation of the American people and the resentment of the American Government.

But, without entering into an examination of the But, without entering into an examination of the Treaty, or expressing a decided optalon whether Sir John Packington or Mr. Webster be wrong in its interpretation, there can be no earthly doubt of the indiscretion of raising this question at the present juncture—of risking a quarrel with the United States about a deciling fishery, and of playing into the hands of the despots of Europe by alternating the kindly feelings of the American people toward England. To do this is beason against our best interests.

The North American fisheries are declining in importance because civilized men are leaving off the consumption of salt fish. The organization of negro slaves in the West Indies opened up to the free colored population better and more nutritious food, under constitutional government in the Peninsular, the severities and austerities of the Roman Catholic Church have lessened.

austerides of the Roman Cathode Church have lessened, and not even Tractarianism at home can largely increase the demand for indigestible cod fain salted on the backs of Newfoundland. Nevertheless the Derby Administration is going to try what monopoly and bounties can do! And in its Quixotic desire to regain a trade, the importance of which can never be restored, they mean to push the language of an obsolete treaty to externes, and risk the rupture of a good understanding with the

Litted States.

Great men! Profound statesmen! They throw the influences of England into the scales of despoilem in Europe; they rouse the hatrod of the Roman Catholics in Ireland; and across the Atlantic they exasperate and excite the resentment of a Republic twenty millions strong. Thus gradually and slowly, but surely and fatally, the consequences of Torvism in the councils of te consequences of Torvism in the the Crown appear; and when, in October, Mr Law-rence returns to Washington, he will have little good to tell of England, for by a few sentences Sir John Paking-ton has imperiled the good effects of all the American Minister's brilliant receptions.

A New Supply of Cotton.

England is far too dependent on America for her supply of Cetton. There is too much risk in ca for her supply of Cetton. There is too much risk in relying on any one country, it we consider the climate and seasons alone; but the risk is seriously aggravated when the country is not our own, but is inhabited by a nation which, however friendly on the whole, and however closely all id with us by blood and language, has been at war with us more than once, and might possibly some day be so again; or, if this risk is considered too remote, we may say merely that there are circumstances in the position and Constitution of the United States sufficiently unlike our own to make it undealrable that there should be no alternative, for us or for them, but dependence on each other in any matter of

them, but dependence on each other in any matter of supreme importance to either. Our Cotson manufacture has, since the opening of the century, added a permanent two millions—probably by this time much more—to our population; and the necessity of drawing the whole of our raw material from one country involves, therefore, at serious a liability as any to which, as a native way are achieved. tion, we are subject.

There have been fluctuations in the fortunes of Lan-

thore have been fractuations in the fortunes of Laucashire within the last for years which show how care
fully we could, if possible, to guard against the maintenance of militors of our people oding impaired or cut off,
any year, by the accident of a frost or a drouth in a
country subject to both. When we add the consideration that cotten in the United States is raised by glava
laber, and that the only certainty about slave lanor
is that it will sooner or later become free, it is wident
that we cannot too soon set about providing ourselves
with wide cotten-fields in various parts of the world,
and especially, if possible, within our own deminions.
Virginia is well high exhausted, as everybody knows,
in her whole extent, except in that western table-land,
where cotten culture gives place to that of corn. For
many years past Virginia has been sustained chiefly by
the breeding of negroes and muiathors for sale to the
South. North Carolina is equally exhausted, and appears to have nothing to sell to anybody. The cotton-South. North Carolina is equally exhausted, and appears to have nothing to sell to haybody. The cotton-growth is most considerable on the virgin soils of the southermost States; and it is because they, too, must become impoverished that the Americans have soized upon Texas and Electron, is order to continue the supply of cotton to the European market. It is obvious that our dependence would be a very precartous one, under the best circumstances, if we reflect soilely on the supply of cotton by slave labor. It is not the production of cotton, but the use of slave labor, which wears out the soil of the Slave States; and the only taing was could be sure of, if we had no other resource, is that tractafter tract, clatrict after district, would follow the fate of the impoverished and described reads, which every traveler observes through the whole length of Virginta and North Carolina, as that the safety of our cotton manufacture must, in fact, depend on the success of American ageression, in american to the United States foreign cell himselfs free from the curse of Slavery. It is melanchely to the traveler to make the wasted fields, the rains of sonces, the breaken bridges, the impassable roots, the directed manalous of whole States, whence the linear describes a make the masted fields, the rains of sonces, the breaken bridges, the impassable roots, the directed manalous of whole States, whence the Reight content described and sonce a make the succession. soils must come to it a same pass, under the same curse, was ther Slavery in called by its own name, or by too ingericus title et "approatleship for mlacty-nine

Years."
There is nothing new in this, though a recent inci-There is nothing now in this, though a recent incident has revived men's ideas and feelings on the subject. It is at least twenty years since the danger was seen so clearly that great efforts were made to grow cotton in India. Sixteen years since, reddents in India wrote us the news that the cetton was illustrating on the table lends of the interior, and that the reads down the Ghauts were blackroed with troops of bullocks, inden with hales for shipment from the western ports. But also it there exists there reads down the Ghauts have hiterato been fatal to the scheme. Bullock corrlage is not good for cotton, under the best circumstance; and, in this case, the injury and destruction to the produce have made the reference abortive, and have parponed our hopes to the formation of railroads. The dust, the sweat of the telling entirely, the mud, the frequent falls, made such a nees of the cotton, in its conveyance to the court, that had or not of it was, by that they worth having.

We have never given up our hope of getting extentions.

to rank him with a Frince de Ligne, an admirable Crichion, or an Alcibiades; yet was he a singularly gifted and brilliantly accomplished personage, and has turnished a career about which it is not our task to moralize—a brief retrospect is all that journalism can afford. That he was born (at Paris) precisely at the opening of the present century would appear from the fact of Lord Byron's expressing his astonishment at the precocity exhibited in a certain diary MS, from the Count's expressing his latest at Genna (April 5, 1831);

on a broader theater.

The reader of Lady Elessington's Idler in Rely will The reader of Lady Blessington's Idler in Indy will look in vain for any notice of her first casual remoniter with the fischarting Lieutenant D'Orany at Valence, though she does remark that singular c decidence, "Napoleon, when Lieutenant, was quartered in this town." The regimental mass happened to be established in the botel where Lord Blessington allahed on his way to Italy, down the Bhone; and a chance acquaintance-ship having thereof late intimacy, at his Lordship's teviliaten the Count jobed them in their trip continuaries. The resident was just then under orders to march with

may be well conjectured, but we are nutleft to our own surmines at to the cort of man ho must have been. Byron reds:

"Mountay (for the Gardiners are the lineal race of the lemens him before of that like a come very good-nature), but is much tamed since a recoilect than in all the ploty of gens and soud-hours, and uniforms and deadless, eiting to Strodge, the partier, to be depleted as one of the heroes of Agreeme?

It was fitudy arranged that D'Orsay was to be a finite in the bardy, by seconding one between of them. Bartlet Gardiner, the bardehys danginer by his first wire. This young and be artist person was summoned accordingly from school, and fortunal married to the Count at Genes, in cloud-size to be a fear a mindred. The me of ipagends is often contined in marken like with other it less publish marriance of cloud distribution of all Park in 1827, and the after because extent. His Counters became a strip in the reary is measured of England, and Count D'Orsay rearred in headlen the carear of appreciate our into a series of a leader that a representation of the park of the public out matters of such unless in the calculation that D'Orsay rearred in headlen the carear of appreciate out matters of such a services to the counters the ined as yet few has a services. It may be noted that it was that of such as a restaults that Louis Napidean should one had be serviced to the nephew of the Emperor, was a clare of such a long of few had been as a long quiescent that its reveal display has called furth core surprise that its reveal display has called furth core surprise that its reveal display has called furth core surprise that its reveal display has called furth core surprise that its reveal display has called furth core surprise that its reveal display has called furth core surprise than applease.

"Can discrept and core please to the top only the tardy arri-

what I am just going to prove by hots, namely, that there is nothing efficacions nor serious in all

Perhaps, too, they understood, and in this thef